

RID

RICK. *n. f.* See RICK.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation
O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn
Were down the hidden current born.

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houses, barns, and corn ricks. *Swift.*
Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.
In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make small ricks of them in the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RICKETS. *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] A name given to the distemper at its appearance by *Giffen*.

The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven; its cure is performed by evacuation and friction. *Quincy.*

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and rickets are put altogether, by reason of their likeness. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,
I should possess th' estate, if he were dead;
He's so far gone with the rickets and th' evil,
That one small dose will send him to the devil. *Dryden.*

So when at school we first declaim,
Old Busby walks us in a theme,
Whole props support our infant vein,
And help the rickets in the brain;

But when our fanks their force dilate,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate. *Prior.*

RICKETY. *adj.* [from *rickets*.] Diseased with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case of rickety children, the diet should be gently astringent. *Art.*

RICKLES. *n. f.* A plant. *Anguier.*

RICKLE. *n. f.* [*ricula*, Lat.] A gaping. *Di.*

RID. *pret. of ride.*

To RID. *v. a.* [from *hæbban*, Saxon.]

1. To set free; to redeem.
It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou shalt rid me from the wicked man. *Psalms* xviii. 49.
Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters. *Psalms* cxlv.
I will bring you out from under their burthens, and rid you out of their bondage. *Exodus* vi. 6.

2. To clear; to disencumber.
They were not before so willing to be rid of their learned pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment. *Hooker.*

I must rid all the seas of pirates. *Shakep.*
We'll use his countenance; which being done,
Let her, who would be rid of him, devise
His speedy taking off. *Shakep. King Lear.*

Upon the word, steep forth
Three of thy crew, to rid thee of that care. *B. Johnson.*
I can put on

Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,
Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of their rebell'd. *Milton.*

Did faints for this bring in their plate;
For when they thought the cause had need on't,
Happy was he that could be rid on't. *Hudibras.*

The god uneasy till he slept again,
Resolv'd at once to rid himself of pain. *Dryden.*

At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing absent can equal. *Locke.*

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire, in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though every little trouble moves us, and sets on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaden themselves with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been glad of such an opportunity to get rid of them? *Addison.*

The father, seeing himself entirely rid of Theodosius, was not very much concerned at the obstinate refusal of his daughter. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o 164.

3. To dispatch.
Having the best at Barnet field,
We'll thither straight; for willingness rids away. *Shakep.*

4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy.
Ah deathmen! you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shakespeare.*

RIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *rid*.]

1. Deliverance.
Deliverance from sudden death, riddance from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.
I have too griev'd a heart
To take a tedious leave: thus lofers part.
—A gentle riddance. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*

By this, the cock had a good riddance of his rival. *L'Estr.*

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.
Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, unfighly and unsmooth,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

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Do to the rider's will their rage submit,
And answer to the spur, and own the bit. *Prior.*

2. One who manages or breaks horses.
His horses are bred better; and to that end riders dearly hired. *Shakep. As You Like it.*

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine. *Bramston.*

3. An infertile leaf.
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3. A steep protuberance.
Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct,
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4. The ground thrown up by the plow.
Thou visitest the earth; thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou fellest the furrows thereof. *Psalms* lxx. 10.

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.
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6. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy ridges, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities. *Farrier's Dict.*

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Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burden of some merry song.
Touch'd and sham'd by ridicule alone.
Those, who aim at ridicule,
Should fix upon some certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jest. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

To RIDICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I with the vein of ridiculing all that is serious and good may have no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*

He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant, that he might the better turn to ridicule those that valued themselves on their books. *Addison on Medals.*

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Ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd.
It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was in his power not to be ridiculous. *Milton.*

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